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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN YUGOSLAV EDUCATIONNumbers in parentheses refer to appended sources. 7Nuclear Physics Course

The upper Technical School in Belgrade recently advertised that competitive examinations will be held to admit 30 students to an introductory course for nuclear engineers.

The course will provide industrial electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, industrial engineers, and graduate physicists with supplementary training in nuclear physics as well as basic training in so-called nuclear engineering.

Engineers named above, graduate physicists, and final-year students in the above professions studying at any upper technical school or university in Yugoslavia may compete.

A candidate must submit an application containing general information, including foreign languages known and degree of proficiency in them, and a biographical sketch with special emphasis on professional attainments. Graduate engineers and physicists must also report on professional or scientific work they expect to do, and on the location of their work, and they must designate where verification of their work may be obtained. Each student candidate must submit a certificate from his dean listing the examinations he has passed and containing an evaluation of practice work he has completed.

The course, which will begin in April 1953, will last 6 months. Teaching and practice work will take place two to three afternoons weekly. Students who successfully complete the course will receive certificates.

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Applications may be submitted until 20 February 1953, to the Rectorate, Advanced Technical School, Course for Nuclear Engineers, Belgrade, Bulevar Revolucija 73. Detailed information may be obtained from the same source. The telephone number is 40-129.(1)

Master Craftsman Schools

The decree on specialized schools recently adopted by the Yugoslav Council for Legislation and Development of the People's Authority provides for four types of technical schools needed in Yugoslavia for continued economic development. In addition to existing schools for apprentices, and industrial and secondary technical schools, the decree provides for creating craft schools in which highly qualified workers or master craftsmen will be trained to satisfy demands for more technical workers in production. Craft schools were very successful in prewar Yugoslavia; their graduates are today the largest managing cadre in the Yugoslav economy.

Srez or city people's councils may establish craft schools, but must seek the approval of the authorized republic agency for education, science, and culture. Enterprises, economic associations, srez and republic economic chambers, and republic or federal government administrative agencies are also authorized to establish apprentice, industrial, and craft schools, while republic or federal administrative agencies are authorized to establish secondary specialized schools.

The decree provides for abolishing workers' technical institutes, in which secondary technical personnel from the ranks of skilled workers have been trained thus far. The institutes will be abolished because of a lack of equipment and shortage of teachers.(2)

University Educated Women

About 20 percent, or 12,000 of the 61,000 faculty educated persons [in Yugoslavia] are women. Although university educated women are numerically strong and can contribute much to solving Yugoslavia's varied problems, some women are not accepting responsible assignments even though they are qualified.(3)

SOURCES

1. Belgrade, Politika, 9 Feb 53
2. Ibid., 13 Jul 52
3. Zagreb, Borba, 8 Sep 52

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